

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

In re:

CELADON GROUP, INC., *et al.*¹

Debtors.

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: Chapter 11

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: Case No. 19-12606 (KBO)

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: (Jointly Administered)

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**MOTION OF THE DEBTORS FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER (I) AUTHORIZING
THE PRIVATE SALE OF CERTAIN NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY
LOCATED IN WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL
LIENS, CLAIMS, ENCUMBRANCES AND OTHER INTERESTS, (II) AUTHORIZING
THE SELLER TO ASSUME AND ASSIGN CERTAIN EXECUTORY CONTRACTS,
AND (III) GRANTING OTHER RELATED RELIEF**

Celadon Group, Inc. and its affiliated debtors (collectively, the “Debtors”), by and through their counsel, DLA Piper LLP (US), hereby submit this motion (the “Motion”) for entry of an order, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, (i) approving the private sale of nonresidential real property located at 50 Omands Creek Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, which property includes (a) 13.51 acres of land, (b) an industrial building with approximately 17,079 square feet, and (c) all apparatus, machinery and equipment affixed to and used in

¹ The Debtors in these chapter 11 cases, along with the last four digits of each Debtor’s federal tax identification number, are: Celadon Group, Inc. (1050); A R Management Services, Inc. (3604); Bee Line, Inc. (5403); Celadon Canadian Holdings, Limited (2539); Celadon E-Commerce, Inc. (2711); Celadon International Corporation (5246); Celadon Logistics Services, Inc. (0834); Celadon Mexicana, S.A. de C.V. (6NL7); Celadon Realty, LLC (2559); Celadon Trucking Services, Inc. (6138); Distribution, Inc. (0488); Eagle Logistics Services Inc. (7667); Hyndman Transport Limited (3249); Jaguar Logistics, S.A. de C.V. (66D1); Leasing Servicios, S.A. de C.V. (9MUA); Osborn Transportation, Inc. (7467); Quality Companies LLC (4073); Quality Equipment Leasing, LLC (2403); Quality Insurance LLC (7248); Servicios Corporativos Jaguar, S.C. (78CA); Servicios de Transportación Jaguar, S.A. de C.V. (5R68); Stinger Logistics, Inc. (3860); Strategic Leasing, Inc. (7534); Taylor Express, Inc. (9779); Transportation Insurance Services Risk Retention Group, Inc. (7197); Vorbas, LLC (8936). The corporate headquarters and the mailing address for the Debtors listed above is 9503 East 33rd Street, One Celadon Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46235.

connection with the operation and occupancy of such property (the “Winnipeg Property”),² as contemplated by that certain Offer to Purchase and Acceptance (the “Purchase Agreement”), attached as Exhibit 1 to the Proposed Order, between Debtor Hyndman Transport Limited (the “Seller”) and 2925924 Manitoba Ltd. (the “Purchaser”), free and clear of claims, liens, encumbrances and interests (except as set forth in the Purchase Agreement), (ii) if applicable, authorizing the Seller to assume certain executory contracts (the “Assumed Contracts”)³, and to assign the Assumed Contracts to the Purchaser pursuant to the Purchase Agreement; and (iii) granting related relief. In support of this Motion, the Debtors respectfully state as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. The proposed sale of the Winnipeg Property has been co-marketed throughout the Debtors’ chapter 11 cases, by the Debtors’ real estate agent in Canada, Colliers International (the “Colliers”) and Jones Lang LaSalle (“JLL”), as part of the Debtors’ Remaining Assets (as defined in the Remaining Assets Bidding Procedures Motion (defined below)), subject to the *Motion of the Debtors for Orders: (I)(A) Approving Bidding Procedures and Bid Protections, (B) Permitting Debtors to Designate Stalking Horse Purchaser(s) and Grant Bid Protections, (C) Scheduling a Hearing to Consider Approval of the Sale of Assets, (D) Approving Form and Manner of Notice of Sale, and (E) Granting Related Relief; and (II)(A) Authorizing and Approving the Sale of Substantially All Assets of Certain of the Debtors Free and Clear of Liens, Claims, Interests, and Encumbrances, (B) Authorizing the Assumption and Assignment of Certain Executory Contracts*

² The full, legal description of the Winnipeg Property can be found under “Exhibit A” to the Purchase Agreement.

³ The “Assumed Contracts” certain contracts related to services and maintenance (including security, maintenance and janitorial services) performed on the Winnipeg Property, and other unexpired executory contracts regarding the Winnipeg Property and all related chattels thereon, that the Purchaser designates to be assumed by the Debtors and assigned at the closing of the sale. The Debtors do not believe there are any equipment leases or other leases that are subject to the sale.

and Unexpired Leases, and (C) Granting Related Relief[D.I. 79] (the “Remaining Assets Bidding Procedures Motion”), which was approved in part by the bidding procedures order entered [D.I. 219]. The marketing process involved extensive business discussions, including telephone calls, in-person meeting between and among senior management, and numerous parties’ business and legal teams and various advisors. As a result of these marketing efforts, the Debtors received several indications of interest or offers to purchase the Winnipeg Property, including the indication of interest and offer that the Debtors received from the Purchaser. The Purchaser’s offer was superior to the other expressions of interest that the Debtors received and was at or above the Debtors’ expectations of value should the Debtors subject the Winnipeg Property to the Auction (as defined below). Thus, the Debtors proceeded with negotiating the Purchase Agreement.

2. As a result of substantial arm’s length negotiations between the Purchaser and the Debtors, the Purchaser agreed to purchase the Winnipeg Property for Canadian (“CAN”) \$4,250,000⁴ (the “Purchase Price”) subject to the Purchase Agreement.

3. While the Winnipeg Property could be put up for sale subject to the auction contemplated by the Remaining Bidding Procedures Motion, which is currently scheduled to be held January 22, 2020 (the “Auction”), as stated above, the terms offered by the Purchaser are materially superior to the terms that the Debtors could hope to achieve at the Auction. Given that (a) thus far, other potential bids and indications of interest in connection with the marketing of the Winnipeg Property have not exhibited value or interest comparable to the proposed sale, and (b) nothing in the Purchase Agreement prohibits the Debtors from consummating any alternative

⁴ Approximately US\$3,254,225 as of the prevailing international exchange rates as of the date of filing this Motion.

transaction that, in the Debtors' business judgement will maximize the value of their estates⁵ (subject to the Break-Up Fee, defined below), the Debtors believe in their business judgment and in consultation with the Consultation Parties⁶ that it is unlikely the Auction will lead to a higher or otherwise better bid for the Winnipeg Property. Accordingly, the Debtors seek to sell the Winnipeg Property to the Purchaser, pursuant to a private sale, free and clear of all liens, claims, encumbrances and other interests.

4. For these reasons, and as set forth more fully below, the relief sought by this Motion should be granted.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (this “Court”) has jurisdiction over these chapter 11 cases, the Debtors, property of the Debtors’ estates and this matter under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334 and the *Amended Standing Order of Reference from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware*, dated February 29, 2012. This is a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2).

6. Pursuant to Rule 9013-1(f) of the Local Rules of Bankruptcy Practice and Procedure of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the “Local Rules”), the Debtors consent to the entry of a final judgment or order with respect to the Motion if it is

⁵ The Debtors reserve the right to exercise their fiduciary duties and terminate the Purchase Agreement should another party submit a bona fide binding offer and good faith deposit to purchase the Winnipeg Property for higher or otherwise better consideration.

⁶ In accordance with the *Order: (I)(A) Approving Bidding Procedures and Bid Protections, (B) Permitting Debtors to Designate Stalking Horse Purchaser(s) and Grant Bid Protections, (C) Scheduling a Hearing to Consider Approval of the Sale of Assets, (D) Approving Form and Manner of Notice of Sale, and (E) Granting Related Relief; and (II)(A) Authorizing and Approving the Sale of Substantially All Assets of Certain of the Debtors Free and Clear of Liens, Claims, Interests, and Encumbrances, (B) Authorizing the Assumption and Assignment of Certain Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases, and (C) Granting Related Relief [D.I. 219]*, the Consultation Parties are: the Committee, the DIP Agent, and MidCap Funding IV Trust.

determined that this Court, absent consent of the parties, cannot enter final orders or judgments consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution.

7. Venue of these chapter 11 cases in this district is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

8. The statutory bases for the relief requested in this Motion are sections 105, 363 and 365 of title 11 of the United States Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”) and Rule 6004 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”), and Local Rule 6004-1(b)

BACKGROUND

9. Celadon Group, Inc. and its affiliated debtors are one of the largest North American truckload freight transportation carriers, providing point-to-point shipping, and specifically, long haul, regional, local, dedicated, intermodal, temperature-protect, and expedited freight services across the United States, Canada and Mexico. Amid industry-wide headwinds, including falling freight rates, the Debtors began to experience liquidity constraints and worked with their key stakeholders to identify a solution that would maximize enterprise value for the benefit of all stakeholders.

10. On December 8, 2019 (the “Petition Date”), each Debtor filed with this Court a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

11. The Debtors continue to be in possession of their assets and manage their properties as debtors in possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code. As of the date hereof, no trustee or examiner has been appointed in the Debtors’ chapter 11 cases. On December 18, 2019, the United States Trustee for the District of Delaware (the “U.S. Trustee”) appointed an official committee of unsecured creditors [D.I. 111] (the “Committee”). The U.S.

Trustee has set January 22, 2020 at 2:30 p.m. (ET) for the meeting of creditors under section 341 of the Bankruptcy Code.

12. Additional factual background regarding the Debtors, including their business operations, capital and debt structures, and the events leading to the filing of these chapter 11 cases, is set forth in detail in the *Declaration of Kathryn Wouters in Support of Chapter 11 Filings and First Day Pleadings* [D.I. 3] (the “First Day Declaration”),⁷ filed with this Court on the Petition Date, which is fully incorporated into this Motion by reference.

RELIEF REQUESTED

13. By this Motion, the Debtors seek entry of the Proposed Order, pursuant to sections 105, 363 and 365 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 6004, and Local Rule 6004-1(b), (i) approving the private sale of the Winnipeg Property to the Purchaser for cash consideration equal to the Purchase Price, as set forth in the Purchase Agreement; (ii) authorizing the Seller to assume the Assumed Contracts, and to assign the Assumed Contracts to the Purchaser pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, and (iii) granting other related relief.

BASIS FOR RELIEF

I. THE PRIVATE SALE IS WARRANTED UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AND LOCAL RULES

A. The Purchase Agreement is Typical, Customary, and Reasonable, and Entering into the Purchase Agreement is an Exercise of the Debtors’ Business Judgment.

14. The Debtors believe that the terms of the Purchase Agreement are typical, customary, and reasonable under the circumstances, and should be entered into in the sound exercise of the Debtors’ business judgment.

⁷ Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined in this Motion shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the First Day Declaration.

15. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 6004(f)(1), sales of property may be by private sale or public auction. The paramount goal of either process is to maximize the proceeds of such sale and the recovery for the estate. *See In re Mushroom Transp. Co.*, 382 F.3d 325, 339 (3d Cir. 2004) (noting that the debtor “had a fiduciary duty to protect and maximize the estate’s assets.”); *see also CFTC v. Weintraub*, 471 U.S. 343, 352 (1985) (same); *Cadle Co. v. Mims (In re Moore)*, 608 F.3d 253, 263 (5th Cir. 2010) (same).

16. In accordance with Local Rule 6004-1, the Purchase Agreement, in summary, provides as follows:⁸

- a. Sale of Winnipeg Property. The Debtors are seeking approval for the sale of the Winnipeg Property to the Purchaser by private sale for the purchase price of CAN\$4,250,000, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement.
- b. Free of Any and All Encumbrances. The sale will be free and clear of all claims, liens, encumbrances and interests, with such claims, liens, encumbrances and interests to attach to the net proceeds of the private sale enjoying the same extent and priority as on the Winnipeg Property.
- c. Cure Costs. To the extent applicable, the Seller shall pay cure costs on the Assumed Contracts. However, the Seller believes that it is current on all payments under potential Assumed Contracts.
- d. Included Assets. In addition to the description of the Winnipeg Property real estate as described above, the Winnipeg Property includes: (i) the Assumed Contracts; (ii) all buildings, structures, erections, improvements, appurtenances, rights, interests and benefits enjoyed in connection therewith and fixtures situated in or upon all of the Winnipeg Property and all systems, machinery and equipment used in connection with the operation of the building and maintenance thereof, including but not limited to all overhead rails, hoist and cranes, all electrical fixtures and equipment, air conditioning freezing units and equipment, plumbing and bathroom fixtures as installed, screens, storm windows and doors, window blinds, partitions, power wiring and installations, pumps and compressors; (iii) all of Seller’s interest in permits and licenses pertaining to the Winnipeg Property; and (iv) all of the

⁸ This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of the Purchase Agreement. In the event of any inconsistencies between this summary and the Purchase Agreement, the terms of the Purchase Agreement shall govern.

Seller's interest in all warranties and guarantees given to, assigned to, or benefitting the Seller or the Winnipeg Property.

- e. Permitted Encumbrances. The sale of the Winnipeg Property shall be sold free and clear of all liens, charges and encumbrances, save and except for (a) such encumbrances as are usual and normal-course for a property of similar location and use, which do not negate the validity and marketability of title to the Winnipeg Property, including for utility services; (b) any caveat for charges or encumbrances placed on the Winnipeg Property through the Purchaser; or (c) certain caveats listed in the Purchase Agreement.
- f. Certain Conditions to Closing. The Seller and Purchaser will cause their respective counsel to enter into a document registration agreement to govern the electronic submission of the transfer/deed for the Winnipeg Property, among other things.
- g. Real Estate Fee and Real Estate Fee Indemnification. The Seller's real estate agents are Colliers and JLL.⁹ The Purchaser's real estate agent is Capital Commercial Real Estate Services Inc. ("Capital"). From the sale proceeds, the Seller will pay to Colliers and Capital, on a 55/45 basis, respectively, a real estate commission fee amounting to four percent (4%) of the Purchase Price (the "Real Estate Fee"), together with any and all goods and services taxes (if applicable) or any other taxes imposed on, or collectible by Colliers upon transfer of title to the Purchaser, subject to approval of this Court. The Real Estate Fee is to be paid by the procedures set forth in the Purchase Agreement, and shall be paid no later than the date on which title to the property is transferred to the Purchaser. Any Real Estate Fee, in whole or part, not paid on the date title to the property is transferred to the Purchaser shall be payable with interest calculated at the rate of 2% per month and compounded semi-annually.

The Seller shall indemnify the Purchaser for the Real Estate Fee, subject to approval of this Court. The Seller will indemnify Colliers and Capital against any other claims for commission, with the exception of JLL.

- h. Consent to Jurisdiction. The Purchaser will be deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, and have waived any and all rights to a jury trial in connection with any and all disputes relating to, arising from, or connected with the purchase and sale of the Winnipeg Property, and the construction or enforcement of the Purchase Agreement.

⁹ Colliers and JLL have entered into separate agreement governing regarding the marketing process related to the Winnipeg property. For the avoidance of doubt, the Seller shall pay all applicable Real Estate Fees (as defined below) to Colliers and Capital, as applicable, and Colliers may divide any commissions with JLL per their separate agreement.

17. Pursuant to Local Rule 6004-1, a copy of the Proposed Order is attached to this Motion as **Exhibit A**, and the executed Purchase Agreement is attached to the Proposed Order as **Exhibit 1**. In compliance with Local Rule 6004-1(b)(iv), the Debtors further state:

- a. Sale to Insider. The Purchaser is not an insider of the Debtors, within the meaning of section 101(31) of the Bankruptcy Code.
- b. Agreements with Management. The Purchaser has not discussed or entered into any agreements with Debtors' management or key employees regarding future compensation or employment.
- c. Releases. The Purchaser shall be responsible for all registration fees and land transfer taxes and sales taxes payable in connection with this transaction.
- d. Private Sale/No Competitive Bidding and Protections for the Purchaser. The Debtors are seeking approval for a proposed sale of the Winnipeg Property to the Purchaser by private sale free and clear of all liens, claims, encumbrances and other interests, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement. While the Purchase Agreement provides for and allows the consummation of an alternative transaction, if the Seller terminates the Purchase Agreement in favor of a sale to a third party prior to the Closing, then the Purchaser shall be deemed to have earned a break-up fee in the amount of CAN\$120,000 and the reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, subject to a cap of CAN\$60,000 (CAD) (collectively, the "Break-Up Fee"). The Break-Up Fee shall be a super-priority administrative expense priority obligation under Section 364(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code with priority over all expenses of the kind specified in Sections 503(b) and 507(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.
- e. Diligence and Termination Period. The Purchaser shall have a period of forty-five (45) days from the execution of its Purchase Agreement to terminate the Purchase Agreement if the Purchaser (a) determines, in its sole discretion that the following are unsatisfactory: (i) the Purchaser's examination of the diligence documentation listed in the Purchase Agreement and (ii) searches, surveys, physical inspections and/or soil tests of the Land and/or buildings and/or other Purchased Assets by such agents, consultants or other persons as it deems necessary, including all environmental searches and inquiries; and (b) cannot obtain a first mortgage of the property.
- f. Closing and Other Deadlines. The closing date of the private sale shall take place fifteen (15) days following the later of (a) the date the Court approves the sale contemplated herein, or (b) the waiver of each of the Seller's conditions; unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing (the "Closing").
- g. Good Faith Deposit. The Purchase Agreement requires the Purchaser to fund in good faith, a deposit of CAN\$200,000 ("First Deposit") payable within three (3)

business says of acceptance of the Purchaser's offer. A further good faith deposit of CAN\$200,000 shall be payable within five (5) business days following the satisfaction or withdrawal of all of the Purchaser's and Seller's conditions ("Second Deposit"). The First Deposit and Second Deposit will be held by the parties' agents and be paid to the Seller on or before the Closing Date.

- h. Interim Arrangements with the Purchaser. The Debtors do not have any interim management or other agreement with the Purchaser.
- i. Use of Proceeds. The Purchase Agreement does not address the use of proceeds generated by the sale. All proceeds will be distributed pursuant to the Final DIP Order [D.I. 214], or as otherwise ordered by this Court.
- j. Tax Exemption. The Debtors are not seeking to have the sale declared exempt from taxes under section 1146(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.
- k. Record Retention. The Debtors will retain, or have reasonable access to, all records necessary for the administration of these chapter 11 cases.
- l. Sale of Avoidance Actions. The Debtors are not seeking to sell avoidance actions.
- m. Requested Findings as to Successor Liability. The Debtors are seeking to sell the Winnipeg Property free and clear of successor liability claims.
- n. Sale Free and Clear of Unexpired Leases. The Debtors seek to sell the Winnipeg Property free and clear of any unexpired leasehold interests or other rights.
- o. Credit Bid. The Purchase Agreement does not contemplate a right to credit bid.
- p. Relief from Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h). The Debtors are seeking relief from the fourteen-day (14) stay imposed by Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h) for the private sale.

18. While the Debtors believe the Purchase Agreement is in final, agreed form, the Debtors request authorization to accept such modifications and edits to the Purchase Agreement that are not materially burdensome or harmful to the estates as may be submitted by and agreed upon between the Purchaser and the Debtors (in consultation with the Consultation Parties) in their discretion and the Debtors' business judgment without further order of the Court.

B. The Sale of the Winnipeg Property is Appropriate Under Section 363(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code.

19. Debtors historically managed their real estate holdings by engaging in sale, purchase and leasing transactions from time to time. Thus, the Debtors submit that this proposed sale is within the ordinary course and may be consummated without Court approval.

20. Nevertheless, out of an abundance of caution, Debtors are seeking Court approval of the sale of the Winnipeg Property including the protections afforded to the Purchaser in the event the Debtors consummate an alternative transaction.

21. Bankruptcy Code section 363(b) governs transactions outside the ordinary course of business involving property of the debtor's estate. Specifically, that section provides, in relevant part, that, “[t]he trustee, after notice and a hearing, may use, sell, or lease, other than in the ordinary course of business, property of the estate....” 11 U.S.C. § 363(b).

22. The Debtors' sale or use of property of the estates outside the ordinary course of business should be approved by the Court if the Debtors can demonstrate a sound business justification for the proposed transaction. *See In re Del. & Hudson Ry. Co.*, 124 B.R. 169 (D. Del. 1991); *Myers v. Martin (In re Martin)*, 91 F.3d 389, 394–95 (3d Cir. 1996) (citing *Fulton State Bank v. Schipper (In re Schipper)*, 933 F.2d 513 (7th Cir. 1991)).

23. Courts have applied the following four factors in determining whether a sound business justification exists: (a) whether a sound business reason exists for the proposed transaction; (b) whether fair and reasonable consideration is provided; (c) whether the transaction has been proposed and negotiated in good faith; and (d) whether adequate and reasonable notice is provided. *See In re Del. & Hudson Ry. Co.*, 124 B.R. at 175–76 (adopting *Lionel* factors to consider in determining whether sound business purpose exists for sale outside ordinary course of business in this District); *Lionel Corp.*, 722 F.2d at 1071 (setting forth the “sound business”

purpose test); *In re Abbotts Dairies of Penn., Inc.*, 788 F.2d 143, 147–49 (3d Cir. 1986) (implicitly adopting the articulated business justification test set forth in *Lionel* and adding the “good faith” requirement).

24. Once debtors articulate a valid business justification, their decision to sell property out of the ordinary course of business enjoys a strong “presumption that in making a business decision the directors of a corporation acted on an informed basis, in good faith and in an honest belief that the action taken was in the best interests of the company.” *In re Integrated Res. Inc.*, 147 B.R. 650, 656 (S.D.N.Y. 1992) (quoting *Smith v. Van Gorkom*, 488 A.2d 858, 872 (Del. 1985)). Therefore, any party objecting to a debtor’s proposed asset sale must make a showing of “bad faith, self-interest, or gross negligence,” as courts are loath to interfere with corporate decisions absent such a showing. *See id.* at 656; *see also In re Promise Healthcare Group, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 18-12491 (CSS) [D.I. 770] (order approving the private sale of the Debtors’ certain Louisiana facilities upon the Debtors’ showing they properly exercised their business judgment and set forth sound business justifications for pursuing such a private sale, having marketed the private sale and showing that the purchaser was the only bidder for the Louisiana facilities that could close a sale promptly on terms favorable to the Debtors).

25. It is well settled that the sale of assets outside of the ordinary course of business by means of a private sale can, and in appropriate cases should, be approved. *See, e.g., In re Bakalis*, 220 B.R. 525, 531 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1998) (“Unlike judicial sales under the former Bankruptcy Act, the sale of estate property under the Bankruptcy Code is conducted by a trustee, who has ample discretion… to conduct public or private sales of estate property.”) (internal quotations and citations omitted); *In re Dewey & LeBeouf*, Case No. 12-12321 (MG), 2012 WL 5386276, at *6 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Nov. 1, 2012) (authorizing private sale of art collection because the debtor

established a good business reason to proceed by private sale); *Penn Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Woodscape Ltd. P'ship (In re Woodscape Ltd. P'ship)*, 134 B.R. 165, 174 (Bankr. D. Md. 1991) (noting that, with respect to sales of estate property pursuant to section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, “[t]here is no prohibition against a private sale... and there is no requirement that the sale be by public auction.”); *see also In re Promise Healthcare Group, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 18-12491 (CSS) [D.I. 426, 770, and 778] (orders approving the private sale of the Debtors’ Louisiana facilities and their St. Alexius facility outside the ordinary course of business).

26. The Debtors, in their business judgment, and in consultation with the Consultation Parties, believe that the sale of the Winnipeg Property to the Purchaser represents the fair market value for the Winnipeg Property under the circumstances of these cases. Furthermore, the Debtors believe, given that (a) thus far, no other expressions of interest or bids have been received, and (b) nothing in the Purchase Agreement prohibits the Debtors from consummating any alternative transaction that in the Debtors’ business judgement will maximize the value of their estates. The Debtors believe in their business judgment and in consultation with the Consultation Parties that it is unlikely the Auction will lead to a higher or otherwise better bid for the Winnipeg Property. Accordingly, the Debtors respectfully submit that the proposed private sale of the Winnipeg Property to the Purchaser should be approved.

C. Any Sale Should be Approved Free and Clear of Liens, Interests and Encumbrances.

27. Under section 363(f) of the Bankruptcy Code, a debtor in possession may sell property free and clear of any lien, claim, interest or encumbrance in such property if, among other things:

- (1) applicable nonbankruptcy law permits sale of such property free and clear of such interest;
- (2) such entity consents;

- (3) such interest is a lien and the price at which such property is sold is greater than the aggregate value of all liens on such property;
- (4) such interest is in bona fide dispute; or
- (5) such entity could be compelled, in a legal or equitable proceeding, to accept a money satisfaction of such interest.

11 U.S.C. § 363(f).

28. Because section 363(f) is stated in the disjunctive, satisfaction of any one of its five requirements will suffice to warrant approval of the proposed sale. *See In re Collins*, 180 B.R. 447, 450 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 1995) (“Section 363(f) is phrased in the disjunctive, such that only one of the enumerated conditions must be met in order for the Court to approve the proposed sale”); *Scherer v. Fed. Nat'l Mortg. Ass'n (In re Terrace Chalet Apts., Ltd.)*, 159 B.R. 821, 827 (N.D. Ill. 1993) (sale extinguishes liens under section 363(f) as long as one of the five specified exceptions applies).

29. The Debtors will serve notice of the Motion on the Office of the United States Trustee, the Committee, the DIP Agent, the Prepetition Term Loan Agent, the Prepetition ABL Agent, and applicable taxing authorities, and each will have an opportunity to object to the private sale, and the Debtors expect to obtain the consent of the DIP Agent, Prepetition ABL Agent, and Prepetition Term Loan Agent, such that section 363(f)(2) will apply. The Debtors contend that no other party asserts or holds a valid, perfected lien on the Winnipeg Property. Accordingly, to the extent any party contends that it holds a valid lien on the Winnipeg Property, such lien is subject to bona fide dispute, and the Debtors may sell the Winnipeg Property free and clear of such purported lien, under section 363(f)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code. Therefore, the Debtors request that the private sale be approved free and clear of all encumbrances and interests, with the proceeds of the Sale being distributed in accordance with the terms of the Final DIP Order.

D. The Sale is Proposed in Good Faith.

30. Section 363(m) of the Bankruptcy Code provides:

The reversal or modification on appeal of an authorization under subsection (b) or (c) of this section of a sale or lease of property does not affect the validity of a sale or lease under such authorization to an entity that purchased or leased such property in good faith, whether or not such entity knew of the pendency of the appeal, unless such authorization and such sale or lease were stayed pending appeal.

11 U.S.C. § 363(m).

31. Section 363(m) “reflects the . . . ‘policy of not only affording finality to the judgment of the bankruptcy court, but particularly to give finality to those orders and judgments upon which third parties rely.’” *Abbotts Dairies of Penn., Inc.*, 788 F.2d at 147 (quoting *Hoese Corp. v. Vetter Corp. (In re Vetter Corp.)*, 724 F.2d 52, 55 (7th Cir. 1983)). See also *United States v. Salerno*, 932 F.2d 117, 123 (2d Cir. 1991) (noting that section 363(m) furthers the policy of finality in bankruptcy sales and “assists bankruptcy courts in maximizing the price for assets sold in such proceedings”); *In re Stein & Day, Inc.*, 113 B.R. 157, 162 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1990) (same).

32. While the Bankruptcy Code does not define “good faith”, some courts have held that a good faith purchaser is one who “purchases the assets for value, in good faith, and without notice of adverse claims.” *Hardage v. Herring Nat'l Bank*, 837 F.2d 1319, 1323 (5th Cir. 1988) (quoting *Willemain v. Kivitz (In re Willemain)*, 764 F.2d 1019, 1023 (4th Cir. 1985)). Furthermore, the good faith status of a purchaser can be destroyed with evidence of “fraud, collusion between the purchaser and other bidders or the trustee, or an attempt to take grossly unfair advantage of other bidders.” *TMT Procurement Corp. v. Vantage Drilling Co. (In re TMT Procurement Corp.)*, 764 F.3d 512, 521 (5th Cir. 2014).

33. The private sale has been proposed in good faith. The Purchase Agreement was the product of extensive good faith, arm’s length negotiations between the Debtors, on the one

hand, and the Purchaser, on the other, and was negotiated with the active involvement of the Debtors' Consultation Parties and professionals. The Debtors believe and submit that the sale of the Winnipeg Property to the Purchaser pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Purchase Agreement is not the product of collusion or bad faith. No evidence suggests that the Purchase Agreement is anything but the product of arm's length negotiations between the Debtors, the Purchaser, and their respective professional advisors. In connection with approval of the proposed private sale, the Debtors request that the Court make a finding that the Purchaser is a good faith purchaser and entitled to the protections of section 363(m) of the Bankruptcy Code.

34. Furthermore, the Debtor are unaware of any circumstances or facts that could be perceived as or that the Purchaser or any other party colluded.

II. THE ASSUMPTION AND ASSIGNMENT OF THE ASSUMED CONTRACTS ARE WARRANTED UNDER SECTION 365 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE

A. Assumption and Assignment of the Assumed Contracts are Within Debtors' Business Judgment.

35. At this time, the Seller and Purchaser have not determined which executory contracts, if any, will be Assumed Contracts, as contemplated by the Purchase Agreement. However, to the extent such agreements are assumable and assignable, in the exercise of its business judgment, the Seller may assume the Assumed Contracts and the obligations thereunder, and to subsequently assign the Assumed Contracts to the Purchaser. Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code provides as follows:

- (a) Except as provided in . . . subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the trustee, subject to the court's approval, may assume or reject any executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor.

11 U.S.C. § 365(a).

36. Accordingly, section 365 authorizes the proposed assumption of the Assumed Contracts by Debtors. The assumption of a contract by a debtor is subject to review under the business judgment standard. *In re Federated Dept. Stores, Inc.*, 131 B.R. 808, 811 (S.D. Ohio 1991) (“Courts traditionally have applied the business judgment standard in determining whether to authorize the rejection of executory contracts and unexpired leases”). If a debtor’s business judgment has been reasonably exercised, a court should approve the assumption or rejection of the contracts. *See, e.g., NLRB v. Bildisco and Bildisco*, 465 U.S. 513, 523 (1984); *Grp. of Institutional Investors v. Chicago M. St. P. & P.R.R. Co.*, 318 U.S. 523 (1943); *In re Market Square Inn, Inc.*, 978 F.2d 116, 121 (3d Cir. 1992) (holding that the “resolution of [the] issue of assumption or rejection will be a matter of business judgment”).

37. The business judgment rule shields a debtor’s management from judicial second-guessing. *Id.; In re Johns-Manville Corp.*, 60 B.R. 612, 615–16 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986) (“[T]he Code favors the continued operation of a business by a debtor and a presumption of reasonableness attaches to a debtor’s management decisions.”). Once a debtor articulates a valid business justification, “[t]he business judgment rule ‘is a presumption that in making a business decision the directors of a corporation acted on an informed basis, in good faith and in the honest belief that the action was in the best interests of the company.’” *In re Integrated Res., Inc.*, 147 B.R. 650, 656 (S.D.N.Y. 1992) (quoting *Smith v. Van Gorkom*, 488 A.2d 858, 872 (Del. 1985)). Indeed, when applying the business judgment rule, courts show great deference to a debtor’s decision to assume a contract. *See Summit Land Co. v. Allen (In re Summit Land Co.)*, 13 B.R. 310, 315 (Bankr. D. Utah 1981) (absent extraordinary circumstances, court approval of a debtor’s decision to assume an executory contract “should be granted as a matter of course”). Thus, this Court should approve the assumption of the Assumed Contracts, if the Debtors are able to demonstrate a sound business

justification for doing so. *See In re Lionel Corp.*, 722 F.2d 1063, 1071 (2d Cir. 1983); *In re Delaware Hudson Ry. Co.*, 124 B.R. 169, 179 (Bankr. D. Del. 1991).

B. Cure Amounts, if Any, will be Paid before Assignment.

38. The Debtors believe that the maintenance and service contracts related to the Winnipeg Property that may be potentially assumed are paid to date. However, to the extent that an agreement must be assumed and there is indeed a default for which cure is required, the Seller will pay all cure amounts from the funds received from the sale. Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code provides as follows:

(b)(1) If there has been a default in an executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor, the trustee may not assume such contract or lease unless, at the time of assumption of such contract or lease, the trustee:

- (A) cures, or provides adequate assurance that the trustee will promptly cure such default;
- (B) compensates or provides adequate assurance that the trustee will promptly compensate, a party other than the debtor to such contract or lease, for any actual pecuniary loss to such party resulting from such default; and
- (C) provides adequate assurance of future performance under such contract or lease. . . .

11 U.S.C. § 365(b)(1).

39. Accordingly, section 365 authorizes the proposed assumption of the Assumed Contracts, provided that any defaults under the Assumed Contracts are cured, or adequate assurance is given by the debtor that the default will be promptly cured. As the counterparties to the potential Assumed Contracts will be served with this Motion, they will have the opportunity to object if they believe such contracts have not otherwise been cured.

C. The Purchaser can Demonstrate Adequate Assurance of Future Performance.

40. Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that the trustee (or debtor-in-possession) may assign an executory contract or unexpired lease if (i) such contract or lease is

assumed in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and (ii) adequate assurance of future performance by the assignee is provided. 11 U.S.C. § 365(f)(2).

41. The words “adequate assurance of future performance” must be given a “practical, pragmatic construction” in “light of the proposed assumption.” *In re Fleming Cos.*, 499 F.3d 300, 307 (3d Cir. 2007) (quoting *Cinicola v. Scharffenberger*, 248 F.3d 110, 120 n. 10 (3d Cir. 2001); see *Carlisle Homes, Inc. v. Arrari (In re Carlisle Homes, Inc.)*, 103 B.R. 524, 538 (Bankr. D.N.J. 1989); *In re Natco Indus., Inc.*, 54 B.R. 436, 440 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1985) (adequate assurance of future performance does not mean absolute assurance that debtor will thrive and pay rent); *In re Bon Ton Rest. & Pastry Shop, Inc.*, 53 B.R. 789, 803 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 1985) (“[A]lthough no single solution will satisfy every case, the required assurance will fall considerably short of an absolute guarantee of performance.”).

42. Among other things, adequate assurance may be given by demonstrating the assignee’s financial health and experience in managing the type of enterprise or property assigned. See *In re Bygaph, Inc.*, 56 B.R. 596, 605–06 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986) (adequate assurance of future performance is present when prospective assignee of a lease from debtor has financial resources and has expressed a willingness to devote sufficient funding to business in order to give it strong likelihood of succeeding; chief determinant of adequate assurance is whether rent will be paid). The Debtors believe, by virtue of the contemplated sale, that the Purchaser is financially healthy and will be able to perform any obligations under the Assumed Contracts.

WAIVER OF BANKRUPTCY RULE 6004(h)

43. The Debtors respectfully request that the Court waive the fourteen (14) day stay period under Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h). Timely consummation of the proposed sale is of critical importance to both the Debtors and the Purchaser, and is vital to the Debtors’ efforts to maximize

the value of the Debtors' estates. Accordingly, the Debtors hereby request that the Court waive the fourteen (14) day stay period under Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h).

NOTICE

44. Notice of this Motion will be provided to: (i) the Office of the United States Trustee for the District of Delaware; (ii) the United States Attorney for the District of Delaware; (iii) applicable Taxing Authorities; (iv) counsel to the Committee; (v) the Securities and Exchange Commission; (vi) the Purchaser; (vii) the counterparties to the potential Assumed Contracts; (viii) Colliers and JLL, as the Seller's co-real estate agents; (ix) Capital, as the Purchaser's real estate agent; (x) Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP and Landis Rath & Cobb LLP, co-counsel to Blue Torch Finance, LLC; (xi) King & Spalding LLP, counsel to Luminus Energy Partners Master Fund, Ltd.; (xii) Goldberg Kohn Ltd. and Morris, Nichols, Arshzt & Tunnell LLP, co-counsel to MidCap Funding IV Trust; (xiii) any party that has requested notice pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002; and (xiv) any other party entitled to notice of this Motion. The Debtors respectfully submit that no other or further notice of this Motion is required.

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WHEREFORE, the Debtors respectfully request that this Court (i) enter the Proposed Order, substantially in the form of attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, granting the relief requested in this Motion, and (ii) grant such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: January 16, 2020
Wilmington, Delaware

Respectfully submitted,

DLA PIPER LLP (US)

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